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portion of the work has the fault, that is, there is too much history. In this chapter the author has permitted his personal opinion to lead him into an unnecessarily severe scoring of the subject. However, this is not a great fault nor does it do any injury to the book as a legal work and a book of reference. These two chapters are interesting, aside from their legal value, both on account of the clear forcible style in which they are written and the endeavor to reconcile the cases that have arisen. The fault lies, in thus digressing into personal opinions in these chapters that they are not strictly consistent with the avowed purpose of the book, *i.e.*, to state what the law is and to bring the subject to the judgment of public policy.

However, a book with such few and small faults can well be said to be faultless and deserving of the greatest praise. After the digression spoken of above, the law of England and of the United States, as to Conspiracy and the present condition of the law concerning Trade or Labor Combinations, Picketing, Boycotting, etc., are ably and learnedly compared. There is a thorough citation of cases and of statutes, old and new, which give the entire history of the several subdivisions and while it is impossible to reconcile all the cases, yet it has been done wherever possible.

The Appendix contains, among other things, a letter expressing the views from the cotton brokers' standpoint regarding "futures" in cotton; the same force necessarily controlling "futures" in grain and other farm products. As a learned writer's representation of a debated question, the author very properly considers it too valuable to be lost to the readers of his work. In the Appendix are also given the proposed bills to prevent dealing in "options" and "futures," with comments upon the same, and the discussions, protests, and objections that have arisen since the introduction of the bills referred to.

After completing a study of the work one must give the author full credit for accomplishing the task imposed upon himself and congratulate him upon the thoroughness with which this is done, and while there are faults, yet they are few, and the proportion of fault to good is infinitesimally small.

Clifford S. Beale.

COURTS AND THEIR JURISDICTION. By JOHN D. WORKS, formerly one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of California. Second Edition. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

As announced on the title-page, this is "A treatise on the jurisdiction of the courts of the present day; how such jurisdiction is conferred and the means of acquiring and losing it." The subject of the book is one of everyday importance to the practitioner, and is dealt with in a practical way that makes the book available as a ready reference in the daily emergencies of a busy lawyer's life. While the principles underlying the questions treated are not

neglected, the author has avoided the error of some text book writers, namely, that of indulging a propensity for fine woven theoretical discussions at the expense of practical utility. He has gathered from the cases the established propositions of law included within the field of his research, and placed them in a systematic sequence that exhibits some originality, as well as a capacity for logical classification. It is to be remarked, though, of the cases cited, that they might sometimes be desirably increased in number, and that there is a predominance of citations from Western State Reports that gives the appearance of a limited and partial investigation in their compilation.

The many questions upon which the decisions are at variance have received the special attention of the author, and with the cases pro and con he gives the reader the benefit of his own opinion of what may be considered the most accepted and best supported view of the law. The chief divisions of the book are: General Principles Affecting Jurisdiction; The Means of Acquiring Jurisdiction; and Common Law, Equity and Statutory Jurisdiction. Under these headings the subjects pertinent to them are intelligently arranged and fully discussed. The distinct jurisdictions, such as probate, divorce, criminal, etc., receive separate treatment; and prominence is given to subjects of daily use, like the kinds, requisites and service of original process.

The treatise, as a whole, should prove serviceable to the profession within the scope outlined by its author.

H. L. H.

GENERAL DIGEST, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH. Quarterly Advance Sheets, No. 7 to April, 1898. Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company.

The publishers of this work are to be commended for the promptness with which the installments appear—a feature which all users of the Digest must appreciate. The current volume is as complete and as accurate as its predecessors.

J. C. H.